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VOLUME XXXIV.

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per cent advance in wages, obliges us to increase our
subscription rates.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEO. ROBERTSON.

LEXINGTON, August 15, 1864.

To my Fellow citizens of the Second Appellate District of Kentucky:

Called to the Appellate Bench by a majority of the popular suffrage, without my voluntary agency or expressed consent, it may not be unbefitting the occasion to respond to a somewhat peculiar address by this explanatory address, which the ordinary character of the election seems to me to suggest as due to you as well as to myself.

Often urged to permit my name to be announced for the vacant Judgeship, I, in each instance decline that honor. Aware of the influence of the conservative, disloyal forces of the Conservative Convention of Kentucky addressed to me the following letter of invitation, to which I promptly responded by the subjoined note:

LEXINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Hon. George Robertson:

Sir:—The undersigned were appointed a committee to select a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this district. The delegates at the Louisville Union Conservative Convention from this Appellate District appointed us to make such nomination.

That committee met and consulted together on the 8th inst., and unanimously agreed to tender the nomination to you. The undersigned further desire that you name to be used. We will know that it would add nothing to the high standing you have long maintained before the country, and the country in turn, would be gratified in your acceptance of the office.

Yours, &c.
JOHN B. HUSTON,
HARRY WARD,
JOHN BRONAUGH,
H. C. McCLOD.

LEXINGTON, 13th July, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—It has been my fortune to hold many public trusts—but none that were profitable, and scarcely any that were agreeable to me. I have never sought an office, and have only since ceased to desire any, however exalted.

I have declined the tender of many posts more attractive to virtuous men than that of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and have received more than one equally as honorable and important. You may be presumed, therefore, to know, as you truly intimate that I have no desire for the honors or the labors of the Appellate Bench, that I have no objection to the offer of such an office.

Yours, &c.

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The Union, like all other social blessings, is the result of a wise and benevolent Providence, and spontaneously prolonged by continued deference to the public welfare.

It is the duty of every citizen to attend to his own affairs, and resigned the Chief Justiceship of Kentucky. And now, grown old after a faithful public service of more than a quarter of a century in the same cause, he has given up his life's work, and will not withhold your services from the country in this momentous period in her history. We are sure, from careful inquiry, that your acceptance will give great satisfaction to the men and people of the district.

Yours, &c.

H. C. McCLOD.

This correspondence closed the matter, as I believed, until the arrival of the messenger of the attorney of Saturday preceding the election, that some of my personal and political friends—anxious that the people should have some chance of a choice, and believing from the spirit of my recent speech, that I could not be elected, if I did not decline, a spontaneous call, on the spur of the occasion, at the polls, had their morning sent messages to some of the leading members of my party, to vote for me, and to assure them of my name for your consideration.

To stand still and submit to the ordeal was all I could then do. But apprehending the impossibility of giving a safe and honest verdict, and sacrificing devotion of the prime of a long life that irksome and unprofitable service imposed against my will by the preserving Providence, I reluctantly consented to stand by as a mere spectator at a great transaction crisis in Kentucky. In accepting and holding for more than four years that position, I sincerely inclined toward a full restoration of the Union, and its restoration to the revolutionary end of subjugation, abolition, and forced reconstruction, chilled the Union heart and fired that of the rebellion. And that is the natural trait of the revolution, that it is born of a sense of wrong and of a desire to redress it.

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TO OUR AGENTS—AND IN WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.—In consequence of the continued advancement of everything connected with the publishing of our paper, we can take no more subscriptions to our Weekly at club rates. We must have \$2 50 for each and every subscriber.

ADAM JOHNSON'S DEPART.—We have some particulars of the brilliant fight which took place about eight miles from Princeton, Kentucky, on Sunday morning last. Major Tyler, of the 43d Kentucky mounted infantry, was stationed at the place with ninety-three men, to guard the crossing of the road to Hopkinsville, and the road from White's Mill to Walton's, a noted guerrilla road. On the preceding Friday evening he had encountered Woodward's two hundred and fifty men on their way from the fight at Hopkinsonville to join Adam Johnson in Webster county, and forced them to retreat. On Sunday morning he was surrounded in camp by Johnson, six or seven hundred strong, who made a furious attack at daylight. Major Tyler formed his men in a good position, and gave battle, with determination written on every man's face to win or die. The conflict was fierce and bloody for about an hour, when the rebels retired whipped and discredited, with a loss of nearly fifty killed and many wounded. Johnson among the number, who had both eyes shot out by a ball through his temple. His Lieutenant-Colonel (Sooy) was wounded in the leg, and his Adjutant (Ballock) and four others were taken prisoners. The 52d lost one killed and five or six wounded. Johnson's forces fell back about two miles, toward Providence, and Major Tyler remained master of the field. The Major and his little band of heroes deserve great credit for this spirited triumph over a largely superior force.

A BLOODY TRANSACTION—MURDER OF PASSENGERS.—Information was received in the city yesterday that Captain Garrett, in command of a detachment of Federal troops from Shepherdsville, recently made a scout into Hardin county, and on Oster creek, captured a guerrilla named Miles and arrested two citizens, well known in the neighborhood—Robert Vanmeter and Wm. Sutler. The Captain charged the citizens with being rebel sympathizers, and said that he had orders to arrest them and conduct them under guard, to headquarters at Shepherdsville. He started on the return with his prisoners, and, stopping at Pitt's Point, confiscated a lot of whiskey, and said that he and his command had got gloriously drunk, and insulted many of the citizens residing in the neighborhood. The scot arrived in Shepherdsville on the same afternoon, but reported no prisoners at headquarters. Late in the evening of the same day, the children of Mr. McDowell, the coroner of Bullitt county, living a short distance from the town, were sent out to look for the cows. They returned and stated to their parents that they had discovered lying in the woods the dead body of Mr. Robert Vanmeter covered with blood. Werd was conveyed to Shepherdville of the fact, and Capt. Garrett, still under the influence of liquor, was heard to remark, that, if search was made, three dead bodies would be found instead of one. The spot was visited, and the drunken remark of the Captain was found to be perfectly true. The bodies were recognized as those of the three men made prisoners in Hardin county. All were shot through the body, and were stretched upon the ground cold in death, and surrounded by their own gore. The fact is plain that the prisoners were deliberately murdered by the Captain and his drunken men. The act appears to be so inhumanlike that we are loth to credit the story. We hope that there has been some mistake, or that the prisoners were guilty of some indiscretion sufficient to warrant the taking of their lives. With this hope, we refrain from comment at the present and wait to learn more fully the details of the dark transaction.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS—The Kentucky Association of Teachers adjourned sine die yesterday morning, after a very poorly-attended but interesting session. The topics discussed were few, from the fact that the session was so brief; but some important work was done, and perhaps as great results will follow from the active efforts of the few live teachers who were present as if the meeting had been longer. The disturbed condition of the country has prevented the regular meeting of the Association for the past few years. We observed only four of the Public School teachers of the city present, but if the remaining hundred and twenty-five were indifferent to the cause of education as to stay away, the Association was well rid of their attachment. The address delivered Wednesday night by Mr. Moses Brown, of Cincinnati, was exceedingly interesting, and his small but appreciative audience expressed their pleasure by a cordial vote of thanks to the able speaker.

Among the business transacted by the Association was the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature on the necessity of establishing a State School for training teachers. Another committee was appointed to report at the next meeting on the expediency of the State compelling all the children within her borders to be educated. The Association, before adjournment, adopted a report from one of their committees, an extract from which they desire to lay before the public. They consider that if the School and Family Visitor, now published by Mr. Hallinan, be allowed to perish for want of support, it will be a direct disgrace upon the teachers of the State, as evidence of their lack of interest in a periodical which is conducted by men well known to the community as an able, earnest, self-sacrificing teacher. A principle of duty, as well of professional pride, urges them to give to the only educational journal published in the State their cordial and effective support; and they are urged to present the merits of this journal to their pupils at the beginning of the present school session, and to use their personal influence to obtain subscribers.

CASSELWELL INSTITUTE—The next school year commences on the 5th of September, and Mr. A. E. Sloan, the Principal, will be in our city on the 1st, at the Galt House, to take charge of such young ladies as may be intrusted to his care, thus saving parents and guardians a trip to Danville and back. Mr. Sloan has selected his teachers with great care, and, from our own experience, we know that his pupils receive every attention in their studies, and are advanced very rapidly. Circumstances of the Institution can be obtained by application at the office of the Galt House.

We are informed that the High School Committee have appointed Prof. W. G. Coleman, a graduate of the University of Vienna, Austria, to fill the position of Professor of Natural Science, in the Female High School, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Hallinan. Prof. Coleman was formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Institution in Lagrange, Tennessee, but has for two years past been a practical chemist in this city, and as such has been eminently successful. We have no doubt that he will prove a valuable acquisition to our school.

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE was arrested yesterday, charged with selling twenty-eight barrels of Government flour to a Mr. Moore, a承包人 of the proceeds for his own private wants. He was sent to prison to await further examination.

P. Zubrod delivered us St. Louis papers last night, in advance of the mails, for which we return thanks.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY—MOVEMENTS OF WHEELER.—The Nashville Dispatch of yesterday has intelligence from Sherman's army by a gentleman who left there on the 10th inst. The army was occupying its old position, strengthening its fortifications, and skirmishing with the rebels. On some parts of the line, Sherman's intrenchments are so close to those of the rebels that the space between them does not exceed fifty yards. Our informant states that the men are killed and wounded daily behind their main line of works by rebel sharpshooters, if they expose themselves. According to the statement of deservers, the rebels are in the same condition. The rebels were engaged in "casemating" some of their fort which had been silenced by the Union batteries. On the 18th instant, Captain Walker's battery, attached to the 2d division, 16th army corps, completely demolished one of the rebel forts. The rebels have received considerable reinforcements of Georgia militia, but the number is not positively known. Our informant is of opinion that no important movement need be looked for immediately.

ON THE 19th INST., MAJOR GENERAL DODGE commanding the left wing, 16th army corps, while out on the picket line examining the rebel position, was shot in the left forehead and severely wounded. Intelligence from Sherman's headquarters to the 22d report that he was still alive.

GLENBURN was wounded in the same manner on the 20th inst.

IT WAS REPORTED AT CHATTANOOGA TUESDAY that the High Tower bridge on the railroad below Resaca had been burned by the rebel cavalry.

THE CHATTANOOGA GAZETTE of the 23d has given in regard to the movements of Wheeler:

Mr. Jno. F. Slover, a well-known and reliable Union citizen of Athens, McMinn county, came into our city on Sunday last, from home a refugee. He is a member of the 10th Indiana, and his Adjutant (Ballock) and four others were taken prisoners. The 52d lost one killed and five or six wounded. Johnson's forces fell back about two miles, toward Providence, and Major Tyler remained master of the field. The Major and his little band of heroes deserve great credit for this spirited triumph over a largely superior force.

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IN ADDITION TO ARTICLES ABOVE, WE KEEP A GENERAL account of Agricultural Implements and Seeds, Canning's Patent Cutting Boxes, Sandford's Patent Cutting Boxes, Buckeye Can Shellers, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Plows (Oast and Steel), Grain Cradles and Scythes, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, &c., &c.

NOTICE. In addition to articles above, we keep a general account of Agricultural Implements and Seeds, Canning's Patent Cutting Boxes, Sandford's Patent Cutting Boxes, Buckeye Can Shellers, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Plows (Oast and Steel), Grain Cradles and Scythes, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, &c., &c.

HINZEN & ROZEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS ALSO AGENTS FOR MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS THE BEST MARKS, H. H. STONE, Market St., north side, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

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